This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains such information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions.—Junius.

WHOLE NO. 1457 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 11

A. F. L. Submits Six-Point Formula For Settling Controversy With C. I. O.

Peace Plan Covers Readmission to the American Federation of Labor of Unions Which Left the A. F. of L. to Form the C. I. O., Jurisdiction of Dual Unions, Certain Amendments to A. F. of L. Constitution, Special A. F. of L. Convention With Representation of All Unions, and Extent of Industries Subject to Industrial Form of Organization.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. will be resumed on March 24 when the joint conference committees appointed at the request of President Roosevelt will hold its seventh meeting in the Department of Labor Building in Washington.

The conference committee now has under consideration the six-point peace proposal submitted by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

A summary of the American Federation of Labor's peace formula follows:

1.—The unions which originally left the A. F. of L. to form the C. I. O. would not apply for readmission or be readmitted until all matters affecting the newly organized C. I. O. unions are adjusted, so that the interests of all would be cared for concurrently.

2.—A joint conference committee, equally representative of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. would be established to work out mutually acceptable settlement of each of the jurisdictional conflicts between the new and dual C. I. O. unions and existing A. F. of L. organizations.

3.—When all these conflicts have been adjusted, the membership of the new C. I. O. unions would be admitted into the A. F. of L. at the same time as the original unions that seceded from the A. F. of L.

4.—If all other matters were settled, the A. F. of L. committee would consider recommending amendment of the A. F. of L. constitution to provide that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. could suggest the calling of a national or international union or revoke its charter only on direct authority of a convention of the A. F. of L.

5.—That the next convention of the A. F. of L. would be held within a reasonable time (sixty to ninety days) after all matters were adjusted and all organizations would be entitled to representation with the rights and privileges of either A. F. of L. unions.

6.—The A. F. of L. would agree to specify certain industries where the industrial form of organization would apply.

This formula was proposed by the A. F. of L. committee in the sincere belief that it offers the only fair and practical solution of the entire controversy.

The question was raised at the conferences in New York last week as to whether the American Federation of Labor would be willing to readmit the original seceding unions with charters covering the jurisdictions in which they now operate.

It was pointed out that some of these unions have broadened the fields in which they formerly functioned. Accordingly, President William Green agreed to call a special session of the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council March 22 in Washington to decide this new issue.

The Peace Committee representing the American Federation of Labor in the joint conferences is composed of Vice Presidents Harry C. Bates, Maurice Wm. Tobin. The C. I. O. committee includes John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman.

Both sides met for the first time with President Roosevelt in the White House on March 7. It was at this meeting that the C. I. O. Committee submitted a proposal which was flatly rejected by the A. F. of L. Committee. The reasons for this rejection are explained in the committee's statement which appears in full in this issue.

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THE ONE BIG UNION PEACE PLAN

Comparison of C.I.O. and Communist Schemes

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—In a public statement, President John P. Frey, of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, calls attention to the "startling parallel" between the so-called "peace proposal" of the C. I. O. and the official program of the Communist Party on labor unity.

Although the propagandists for the C. I. O. have been referring to their plan as "daring" and "breath-taking," Mr. Frey points out that it's all old stuff and not even original. We will let members of the A. F. of L. draw their own conclusions after reading this peculiar parallel:

THE C. I. O. SCHEME	THE COMMUNIST SCHEME
The C. I. O. proposals read, in part:	From the New York Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party, July 3, 1935, on page 6, a resolution adopted at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party June 17-20, 1967:
"Not later than June 1, 1939, there shall assemble in the city of Washington, D. C., in the hall owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a convention of representatives of cooperation (a) the American Federation of Labor, (b) the Congress of Industrial Organizations and (c) the four brotherhoods in the railroad transportation field, heretofore independent.	"We must never hesitate to demand the unification of the trade union movement. In line with this policy, the Party has raised the question of the convocation of a trade union unity congress of the unions of the C. I. O., A. F. of L., Railroad Brotherhoods, and other unaffiliated unions. All those who stand for unity and solidarity come to such a congress. As for those who refuse to come, they would by this very action place themselves outside the movement."
"This convention is to organize and dedicate the American Congress of Labor, designed to supersede and embrace the membership of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., and to include the membership of the before-mentioned railroad organizations. The convention will outline its objectives, adopt a constitution and elect officers for a term of one year."	From the New York Daily Worker, October 20, 1937, on page 3, an article by Wm. Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, on "Trade Union Unity": "Provision might be made for the holding of a special broad representative trade union unity convention, to which the Railroad Brotherhoods and other independents should be invited. In fact the Brotherhoods might well be drawn into the unity negotiations from the outset. This convention could complete the unification process by the adoption of necessary constitutional provisions, elections of officers, etc."

A. F. of L.'s Interest in Public Schools Stressed by Scharrenberg

United Support of Labor Movement for Harrison-Thomas Bill Providing Federal Aid to Local Schools Is Pledged by Federation's Legislative Representative: "We believe That the Very Essence of Democracy Lies in Equal Educational Opportunities For All Citizens," He Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The important part played by trade unions in the United States in establishing and developing the American public school system and the urgent necessity of financial aid for local schools by the federal government along the lines of the bill introduced over the radio network sponsored by the National Education Association in its program "Our American Schools."

The Harrison-Thomas bill, on which hearings have been held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has the full support of the American Federation of Labor.

The support of Mr. Scharrenberg's radio address was, "The American Federation of Labor and the Government of Education." The text of the address follows:

"The American labor unions took a leading part in establishing our public school system as the cardinal principle in social planning. In the early years of our Republic children of working people could learn to read, write and figure in free schools but there was a stigma of poverty attached to attendance in such schools.

"As our population and industries grew, wage-earners organized in unions and made known their wants and needs in public affairs. Property and other personal inclinations of differences were eliminated and equal voting rights given first to all male citizens and later to all

(Continued on Page 2)

Green Calls Executive Council Meeting To Consider A.F.L.-C.I.O. Peace Terms

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, summoned the Executive Council of the Federation to meet in special session at 2:30 p. m., March 22, in Washington, to consider matters relating to the negotiations in progress for a peace between the unions of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Mr. Green's call to action after receiving a report from the committee representing the American Federation of Labor on the status of the negotiations.

"It appeared from the committee's report," the A. F. of L. statement said, "that during discussion of the A. F. of L.'s peace proposal the question was raised at the sessions of the joint conference committee in New York this week as to the terms and conditions under which the unions which originally left the A. F. of L. to form the C. I. O. could now return to the A. F. of L.

"It was pointed out that several of these unions have extended the jurisdiction under which they formerly operated under A. F. of L. charters to new branches of industry.

"The Executive Council will be asked to decide at its meeting on March 22 whether these unions could be readmitted to the American Federation of Labor with charters covering the new jurisdictions they are now exercising, whether their jurisdiction would be limited to the same fields as covered by their former charters."

Labor Board's Bias Against A. F. of L. In Procedure in Elections to Choose Collective Bargaining Agencies

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The maladministration of the National Labor Relations Act by the National Labor Relations Board in using the procedure of elections to determine collective bargaining representatives to favor the C. I. O. against the A. F. of L. was roundly condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its annual report to the 1938 A. F. of L. convention, which adopted the Executive Council's statement as its own declaration.

With regard to the election-juggling procedure, the Executive Council said a study of numerous cases disclosed that "great difficulty is experienced by many American Federation of Labor unions which are strong and clearly have a majority in a plant in getting the Board to order an election, when requests therefor are made by American Federation of Labor unions. By comparison, C. I. O. unions have secured rapid compliance with their requests on their part."

In addition, the Executive Council said that, based on the subterfuge of ascribing to employees acts of "favoritism" toward American Federation of Labor unions in the matter of organization, the Labor Board favored the C. I. O. and discriminated against the A. F. of L. by the elections it has conducted under the Board's auspices in which the American Federation of Labor unions were successful.

These elections, the Executive Council declared, **"were set aside at the instance and request of the C. I. O. unions on the weakest of pretexts.** The cases which support this charge are, among others, Carrollton Metal Products Company; Tennessee Copper Company; Johns-Manville Company (Cal.). When American Federation of Labor unions complained respecting outrageous conduct which would affect a C. I. O. favorable election—conduct amounting to bribery of voters—the Board has refused to grant even a hearing on the matter, much less set aside the election. A case in support of this charge is Mobile-Alabama Dry Dock Company."

Senate Committee Votes Hearings On Labor Relations Act Amendments

Action Is Taken Following Protest From Green Over Unwarranted Delays.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Following consideration of a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, protesting against further delays in hearings on proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor voted to hold the hearings promptly.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, chairman of the committee, explained that he had postponed the hearings on the A. F. of L. amendments which were contained in a bill introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, because he believed it would aid the peace negotiations between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. if the

(Continued on Page 2)

STEEL FIRMS LOSE SUIT TO BAR 62½ CENT PAY

District of Columbia Federal Court Upholds Power of Secretary of Labor to Fix Minimum Wages Under Walsh-Healey Act.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Jennings Bailey dismissed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia the suit brought by seven western steel manufacturers to enjoin Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins from putting into effect an order issued under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act vxing a minimum wage of 62½ cents an hour to employes on work performed on government supply contracts.

The steel companies claimed that the Secretary of Labor's action in determining the wage rate was "arbitrary or capricious" and therefore open for court interference. The companies also contended that in ruling that they must pay the 62½ cents an hour minimum wage prevailing in the Pittsburgh-Ohio-Chicago area if they are to receive Government awards, Miss Perkins misused the term "locality" in the Walsh-Healey Act.

Justice Bailey ruled that the steel firms failed to prove their case. Counsel for the companies said they would appeal Justice Bailey's decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The action marked the first challenge of validity of the determinations of the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey Act, which, since its enactment in 1936, has governed purchases of nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of materials and supplies for the government.

The Walsh-Healey Act permits the Secretary of Labor to determine the local prevailing minimum wage in an

(Continued on Page 2)

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED FOR PENNSYLVANIA LAUNDRIES

Labor Secretary Hines Says Twelve Thousand Women and Minors Will Benefit From 30 to 33 Cents Hourly Scale.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A mandatory order with minimum wage scale of 30 to 33 cents an hour, approximately affecting 12,000 women and minor workers in the laundry industry, has been made by the State Department of Labor and Industry, it was announced today.

The order was the first to which the State Department has made a wage "mandatory." It applies to all steam laundries and becomes effective on March 20.

Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of the State Department of Labor and Industry, said the order was issued after a board of employers and union representatives, including locally of the American Federation of Labor, had certain hearings.

Last October 1, the Department of Labor and Industry issued orders "directing" employers to pay the same scale, but permitting no penalties for violations.

Mr. Hines said 90 per cent of Pennsylvania laundries complied with the order, but refusal of the other 10 per cent to do so was the decision to make it mandatory.

He declared: "That the pay for women and minors employed in the laundry industry for not less than 40 hours a week shall be not less than 30 cents an hour; that overtime in excess of 40 hours a week shall receive a part-time rate of not less than 45 cents an hour."

"Penalties provided in the 1937 minimum wage act will be invoked against employers found in violation of the law," Hines said. The law sets maximum penalties of a $200 fine and 90 days in jail for failure to pay the mandatory scale and a $100 fine for any act of "discrimination against any employe participating in a hearing" under the act.

AFL CHEMICAL WORKERS WIN $6,000 BACK WAGES

Bound Brook, N. J. (AFLWNS).—Members of Chemical Workers Union No. 20923, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are jubilant over the settlement of their controversy with the American Cyanamid Company and the Calco Chemical Company of Bound Brook, which resulted in their securing $6,000 back wages for 180 firms.

The two companies had discharged 31 employes who were members of the A. F. of L. union, including its president.

Hamilton Ogburn, A. F. of L. Counsel, who represented the union, filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board contending the men were fired because of membership in the A. F. of L. union. Hearings before the labor board examiner lasted from approximately October 17, 1938, to February 13, 1939.

Finally the case, through the intervention of Mr. Ogburn, was settled without any order of the labor board or the examiner by getting the companies to reinstate every discharged employe and paying $6,000 back wages to them. The case was then dismissed.

The union has a potential membership of 1800.

(From March 4 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service)

C. I. O. MAN REJECTED FOR CALIFORNIA BOARD

Governor Olson of California recently appointed a new Board of State Harbor Commissioners. Among the three new appointees was Germaine Bulcke, president of the San Francisco C. I. O. Longshoremen's Union and a henchman of Harry Bridges, leader of the C. I. O. forces on the Pacific Coast.

The California State Senate, on March 6, by a vote of 26 to 12 refused to confirm the appointment of Bulcke. There was no opposition to the confirmation of the other two appointees.

Statement by the American Federation Of Labor Peace Committee on the Plan Submitted by the C. I. O. Committee

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

For the information and benefit of the five million members of the American Federation of Labor, who are entitled to know the actions taken in their behalf by their representatives, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service presents herewith in full the statement of the Federation's peace committee explaining the reasons for the rejection of the proposal made by the C. I. O. committee at the preliminary joint conference called by President Roosevelt:

"After careful analysis and consideration of the proposal submitted by the Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, we are confirmed in the conviction earlier expressed that the proposal advanced 'does not offer any possible solution of the problems facing us.' We would add that the proposal submitted is also contrary to the directions and instructions of our respective conventions.

"**In our judgment the proposal submitted by the C. I. O. is impracticable. It does not begin with trying to heal a breach but shifts the issue to a field having no relation to the immediate problem at hand. At best, for the solution of which the President of the United States has brought about this conference.**

"The proposal made by the C. I. O. is not a new one. It was offered on previous occasions when President Lewis himself did not pay the slightest attention to it. It bears all the earmarks of the type of 'united front' which does not unite but divides, and which is extraneous to the best interests of the trade union movement.

"The C. I. O. proposal would transfer direction of the trade union movement from its own hands largely into those of government officials, a dangerous tendency which has found extensive expression in totalitarian countries. While we welcome friendly cooperation from genuine friends of labor, we insist that this labor must remain master in its own house and must not arbitrate its future.

"The proposal is predicated solely and wholly upon the concept of bringing into the newly proposed mass organization the railroad brotherhoods. It is further proposed they should be entrusted not only with the balance of power but with the prestige and influence of executive office. Them, too, quite aside from the fact that the proposal provides for equal representation without regard to actual dues-paying membership and disregards all principles of democratic procedure, the first question arises—have the brotherhoods been consulted and what has been their response? Collectively to say nothing of practicability, requires that we should have first been consulted, leaving aside the point that our position might first have been negotiated before publicly announcing such a proposal.

"As regards the railroad brotherhoods, their relations with the American Federation of Labor have always been most harmonious and cooperative. We have not the slightest doubt that they will continue so. While we welcome the affiliation of these brotherhoods into the American Federation of Labor, we would not disturb the present status or interfere with the friendly and cooperative relations which exist between us. By the same time we maintain that the non-affiliation of the railroad brotherhoods is no way related to or presents any obstacle whatever to a solution of the issues that divide the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. On the contrary, to insist upon their affiliation as a condition precedent to peace would precisely obscure and aggravate present difficulties and multiply existing difficulties.

"**The proposal of the C. I. O. to dissolve the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and to replace them with a nebulous new federation into which various and sundry organizations are to be admitted without the slightest consideration of jurisdictional problems, would only make confusion worse confounded and increase the obstacles to labor peace. Under the cloak of peace, the proposal carries within it the germs of new dissensions, divisions and conflicts.**

"While it may be that the organizational structure of the C. I. O. is such as to enable its representatives to bargain for its termination, upon approval of special convention action, the organic structure of the American Federation of Labor is such as to deny its representatives the right or authority to bargain away its existence even by means of special convention. Indeed, members of this committee would not if they could terminate the existence of the American Federation of Labor under the guise of peace negotiations or otherwise.

"The American Federation of Labor has functioned successfully for almost sixty years. Indeed, all substantial organizations making up the A. F. of L. have been reared within the fold of the A. F. of L.

"The A. F. of L. has grown from a small beginning to a gigantic size. It has become a fixed and permanent institution for good in our economic, social and political life. Its beneficent influence has been felt in every quarter of our land. Its constructive contributions have added much to the dignity, strength and security of our democratic institutions. This has accomplished for the working men and women of America more than any other labor movement here or abroad and at any time.

"It is unbelievable that for any reason these and other values heretofore attained should now be disregarded or destroyed or that the movement built up over a long period of years, through great material and financial sacrifice, should now be dissolved.

"The other features of the plan proposed by the C. I. O. must be dismissed as unacceptable and highly objectionable. The reasons therefor are so obvious as to make it unnecessary to deal with these proposed objectives in detail.

"Let us rather get down to the task for which we have been summoned by the President of the United States. Let us devote ourselves to the issues directly concerning the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

"These issues were in large measure clarified and agreement attained upon them in previous conferences between the representatives of our two organizations. It is therefore our belief that practical that the progress that was made in December, 1937, be used as a starting point and basis for present negotiations. Our committee is quite prepared to do this and by this or any other practical formula or procedure endeavor to reach an amicable, fair and honorable peace for settlement of all issues in dispute and thus re-unite the forces of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"An objective examination of the understanding reached in December, 1937, will disclose a genuine practical possibility for agreement, if pursued with sincere determination. Such agreement would definitely end the internecine strife in the ranks of labor, and would open the road to new achievements for the trade union movement. Such an agreement would enable labor to play its rightful part in the life of the nation in this critical period of its history."

Labor Relations Board Brazenly Favors the C. I. O., Says Green

Charges Three-Man Administration With Exercising Usurped Power to Destroy A. F. of L. Unions and With Condoning Sit-Down Strikes Despite Their Illegality.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, accused the National Labor Relations Board with deliberate maladministration of the Labor Relations Act in favor of the C. I. O. and charged that in putting over the contract with the Harlan County coal operators, with the assistance of the Labor Board, John L. Lewis had made "sham" of the Government machinery to recruit workers into the ranks of the C. I. O.

Writing in the magazine "Liberty," Mr. Green said the National Labor Relations Board "has usurped power" in its administration of the National Labor Relations Act and has "virtually made its own laws" adding:

"It has advanced its own philosophical views, in defiance of American tradition. It has entered into an unholy alliance with the C. I. O.; the clear result being an attempt to weaken and destroy A. F. of L. unions."

Turning to the bias in elections for collective bargaining agent which the Labor Board has been charged against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the C. I. O., Mr. Green said that "the C. I. O. can get a quick order for an election, whereas the Board and C. I. O. have conspired to delay or prevent elections sought by the A. F. of L."

In explaining these evident acts of favoritism on the part of the Labor Board, Mr. Green said:

"I am asked how these incredible things can be possible. First, because men of little or no labor experience were appointed to the National Board. Two in particular, Edwin Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith, have shown in their actions and declarations a definite desire to make over the whole labor movement—as they see fit. They are guilty of gross distortion of the Act they are sworn to administer impartially.

"Second, there was a flood not only of inexperience but of radicalism into the country-wide set-up of this agency. Since this paralleled infiltration of Communists into the C. I. O., there was a working basis for advancing 'imported' ideas. Also for inquisitorial opposition to the long tried American way of handling labor problems. Never once, for instance, has this agency condemned the imported and revolutionary sit-down technique. On the contrary, it has condoned and defended violence."

A. F. of L. Terms Held Logical Basis For Settling Controversy With C. I. O.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—In an editorial entitled "Down to Cases," the New York Herald Tribune for March 8 gave the following analysis of the peace terms which were being considered here by the conference composed of a four-man committee representing the American Federation of Labor and a three-man committee representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"Monday's conference of the two committees seeking peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations gave more promise of a successful outcome of the negotiations than has hitherto appeared. Instead of attempting to correctly styled 'fanciful' program of John L. Lewis for an American Congress of Labor to include the railroad brotherhoods, the conference, of whom Mr. Lewis was one, spent six hours discussing—not too hopefully, perhaps but still discussing—the much more realistic peace terms put forth by the A. F. of L. in December, 1937. This proposal, both in its tentative and in its final form, was directed to re-

(Continued on Page 2)

C. I. O. Swiping of Textile Union Funds Outlawed by Alabama Court

Judge Fields Rules in Anniston Case That Textile Workers Organization Committee, C. I. O. Affiliate, Acted Illegally in Appropriating Money Belonging to United Textile Workers Local.

Anniston, Ala.—Under a sweeping jury verdict of the Alabama Circuit Court, sitting in Anniston, the last effort of the C. I. O. existence, legal and national, of the Textile Workers Organization Committee of the C. I. O. was destroyed.

Under this verdict, local No. 704 of the T. W. O. C. was declared to have acted illegally in confiscating the funds of the United Textile Workers Local in this city. They were ordered to turn over to the bona fide textile workers' local No. 2978, the accumulated amount of over $1500.

Follows Rhode Island Decision

This decision enables every local of the United Textile Workers to recapture the funds confiscated by the T. W. O. C. It follows in the wake of the recent drastic Rhode Island decision under which the action of the T. W. O. C. in seizing the funds and property of the United Textile Workers, abrogating its charter and deposing its officers, was declared illegal as long as nine or more locals peacefully operating under the charter issued by the American Federation of Labor refused to consent to this looting.

The Anniston decision extends the Rhode Island decision to a logical application to local charters and corporations. It establishes that, so long as seven members of any local, the number

(Continued on Page 2)

EDITORIALS

More Adequate Compensation for the Unemployed

Some of the provisions of the bill to revise certain provisions of the Social Security Act introduced by Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, come within the controversial area. But there will probably be little if any valid objection to the proposal to pay more liberal unemployment compensation to jobless workers.

In a nation-wide broadcast from the Mayflower hospital over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, Senator Byrnes, who is chairman of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief, declared that unemployment is not only "our most serious domestic problem," but is also a "national problem" and a "permanent problem," and that the "overwhelming majority" of the people in the United States believe that granting assistance to the unemployed is a "humane" and "necessary" duty of the Federal Government."

Standing on this logical premise, Senator Byrnes deplored the needless suffering inflicted on the jobless by unwarranted delays in paying them the unemployment compensation to which they are legally entitled and criticized strongly the small amounts paid which in many instances are so low that the recipients must resort to relief agencies to supplement the less-than-decent-living standards which frequently characterize state unemployment compensation rates.

On these two related subjects—shorter waiting periods and more liberal unemployment compensation—Senator Byrnes said:

"Unemployment insurance is a shock absorber. To date we have not had an opportunity to fully test its effectiveness, but we have had an opportunity to discover the weaknesses of the existing laws. The laws of the States vary. In all States, there has been too much delay in the worker receiving his compensation benefits. In some cases he has given up in despair. In other cases the worker at the end of a long period of waiting received a check for $3 or $4, or some other sum so inadequate that he immediately made application for a job or for W. P. A.

"The bill I have introduced has for its objective the payment of more liberal benefits and the simplification of the law. It provides for a waiting period, which means that there is no one week the period a man must wait for his benefits; provides that if he is eligible he will receive payments for at least 13 weeks if he contributes regularly, and for simplifying the method of determining eligibility avoids delay in making payments to workers and lessens the burden of reports by employers.

"The necessity for a minimum payment per week is that when a man does receive compensation benefits he should receive enough to remove him from the ranks of those seeking relief."

Pointing out that "it is better to pay to the unemployed worker a more liberal allowance" from the unemployment compensation fund already collected from the people in benefit taxes than to pay so small an amount that he refuses to accept it and goes to work projects for which additional taxes must be levied or money borrowed to be ultimately paid by taxpayers, Senator Byrnes declared that he should either make the unemployment compensation fund "of service to the worker or abolish it and provide W. P. A. jobs for all unemployed."

Dictators Responsible for Armaments

The peace-loving instincts of the masses everywhere and the responsibility of the Nazi and Fascist dictatorships for the tremendous sum being spent by democratic nations for defensive armaments are emphasized by the New Zealand Transport Worker says. "Ninety per cent are opposed to war, and the same ninety per cent do not see any reason why they should quarrel with their fellow men.

"What then is the cause of all the trouble? Why is it that we have a weekly war scare and an international crisis daily? Why is it that the newspapers of the world are so busy in this matter? Why is it that thousands of millions of pounds are spent each month nowadays in the manufacture of machinery and weapons for the sole purpose of destruction of defenseless people and possibly of civilization altogether?

"There are but few men in the world who would attempt to justify this huge expenditure of this terrible waste of labor and money. There are few that still who could justify war and wholesale destruction of human beings. War was never a necessary adjunct to progress, and today war can only have one result—the enslavement or death of mankind or the destroying of our present civilization.

"During the last world war, we were told that it was a fight to save democracy. The democratic countries won the war, yet democracy is in greater peril today than ever. It seems to prove the statement made by the dictators the world over that the only way to save democracy is to conquer or those who were defeated.

"Can it be that the powerful nations of the world are compelled to arm willy nilly. This, of course, is due to the threat of power politics made by European dictators. • • • Democracy, therefore, realises the fact that its policies must be defended and it is agreed that the respective nations that are defending democracy should arm for their own defense and protection."

Unemployment Censuses in England

The number of unemployed in the United States is determined by estimates which vary according to the basis used by estimators. With this in mind it is instructive to note the method used in Great Britain where the unemployment insurance law and the number of persons entitled to benefits are included in the unemployment compensation provisions of our Social Security Act.

In Britain the insured jobless are required to register at the employment exchanges, where each worker is given an unemployment book. At the beginning of each insurance year a unemployment stamp is placed in the book. The employment exchanges, where they are used as the basis for an unemployment census.

There were altogether 14,992,500 workers (aged 14 to 64) insured against unemployment in the latest insurance year, including those in the special schemes, and also the 221,270 brought within the scheme in April, 1938. Leaving these latter out of the count, the comparable figures for this year and last are 14,771,230 for 1937-38 against 14,611,000 in 1936-37; roughly an increase of 1.1 per cent on the year.

Of this year's total of 14,992,500, those actually in employment in mid-October numbered approximately 12,294,000. This is the estimated total after deducting the registered unemployed and temporarily stopped, and the customary allowance for workers absent from employment through sickness and other unreasonable forms of unemployment. The total at work is less by 210,000 than a year ago.

The number of workless persons on the registers of the employment exchanges in mid-October was 1,980,375, or more than 200,000 less than a year ago. Including the unemployed in Northern Ireland the total actual number of registered applicants for work in mid-October was 1,990,575, as compared with 2,400,000 on the corresponding date last year, an increase of practically 420,000 in the twelve months.

Controlling Money for the People

Since the organized labor movement of New Zealand took over, by electoral action, the government of that country in 1935 it has been its chief aim to benefit the masses of the people, the New Zealand Parliament has enacted much legislation to protect the wealth producers and at the same time provide reasonable profits for those who are the employers.

With regard to the reservoir of money the labor government started with the principle that it must be controlled in the interests of the people. This was tersely expressed by Prime Minister M. J. Savage, who said that the "clear objective" of the organized labor movement in control of the government "is to control the flow of money instead of his master." In explaining his principle and its significance Mr. Savage added: "It is just as necessary for the nation to be under democratic control of money as it is for it to be the sole authority for the organization and control of the Army and the Navy."

Lorillard Company Violates Wagner Act, Cigar Makers' Union Charges

Big Tobacco Firm Refuses to Bargain in Good Faith, Van Horn Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Cigar Makers' International Union, through its Richmond, Virginia, Local, has complained to the National Labor Relations Board, Fifth Region, that the P. Lorillard Company, Inc., refuses to bargain in good faith, Robert J. Van Horn, president of the International Union, announced in a statement issued here.

"After winning consent election in the Lorillard Richmond factory, September 1937, the Cigar Makers' International Union was certified by the board as the bargaining agency," Mr. Van Horn said.

"Negotiations for an agreement covering rates of pay, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment were started October 26, 1937. Since then nine further conferences were held December, 1937, November and December, 1938, and on February 2, 1939.

"Nothing has been accomplished in the way of negotiations looking to a mutually satisfactory agreement. Representatives of the company have been quite willing to 'talk,' seemingly desirous to impose these talks as their understanding of the requirements of the Act, but when pressed to agree on an agreement covering rates of pay and other conditions of employment, that is something else.

"In its complaint the union charges the company because as well as March and in June through July, 1937, and by other acts and conduct of by its officers, agents, and employes, interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of said Act."

As an indication that the Lorillard Company's manufactures Old Gold cigarettes and several brands of chewing tobacco as well as blends and other brands of cigars, "is plenty tough in dealing with its workers," Mr. Van Horn cited the additional information that the company has refused to reach agreement with the Tobacco Workers International Union in Louisville, Kentucky.

Testimonial Dinner to Honor Hines Was Big Success in Nation's Capital

Senators, Government Representatives and Union Officials Join in Tributes to Secretary of Labor and Industry in Governor James's Cabinet.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Testimonial Dinner given here to honor Lewis G. Hines, recently appointed Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, was a huge success, and a great tribute to Mr. Hines who resigned his position as Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor to serve in the Cabinet of Governor James. More than 500 guests, including a large number from Pennsylvania, attended the dinner, and the enthusiasm indicated 100 per cent solidarity in the American Federation of Labor.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., declared that the American Federation of Labor "is not going to be liquidated for anybody or any cause.

"With the Federation a part of the very political factory," he said, "I can say agree that the American Federation of Labor will be liquidated tomorrow?" he asked.

Referring to the last congressional election, Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. had picked a great number of winners, but that "we do not assume to take all the credit for political policies and then tie ourselves to the tails of any political party."

President Green, pledging the support of the Federation, praised the work of Mr. Hines as the former Director of organizations and congratulated him on his new appointment.

C. M. Ornburn, publicity director and secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. union label trades department, introduced Mr. Green as the man who stands for democracy in the American labor movement.

Appointed to the cabinet by Gov. Arthur H. James, who was unable to attend the dinner because of illness in his family, Mr. Hines is the first active member of a labor union to attain to the Pennsylvania cabinet.

Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, among the guest speakers, said Pennsylvania had entered into a new deal with Mr. Hines' appointment, which would "bring about a better understanding between labor and industry."

Strike Causes Shift

Speaking in place of Senator Pat McCarran, who was ill and unable to attend the affair, Senator Mr. Warren Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey, characterized Mr. Hines' new post as another great step in a great cause.

Other speakers included Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Dr. John R. Steelman, director of conciliation of the Department of Labor, and W. M. Leiserson, chairman of the Metal Polishers' International Union, of which Mr. Hines was a former officer.

Officers of numerous trade unions were honor guests.

The dinner, originally scheduled for the Willard Hotel, was changed to the Washington Hotel because of the hotel workers' strike.

In his response to the tributes paid to him by many friends both within and without the labor movement, Mr. Hines said that during the term of office he would use all his knowledge gained through years of work in the American Federation of Labor and all his efforts as Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania to increase wages, shorten the hours and improve the working conditions of the hundreds of thousands of toiling masses in that State.

A. F. of L.'s Interest in Public Schools Stressed by Scharrenberg

(Continued from Page 1)

female citizens. In a democratic government equal educational opportunities are a natural sequence of manhood suffrage.

Adequate School Maintenance Stressed

"The American Federation of Labor has, from its organizing convention in 1881, made the public school a matter of its primary concern. After the establishment of the free public school system the American Federation of Labor has continued to work for adequate maintenance of these schools so that educational opportunities for all citizens should expand as our civilization grows.

"We have insisted upon enrichment of the curriculum, for the purpose of better paid teachers, better buildings and sufficient equipment. We have upheld labor laws and for compulsory school attendance laws to give all children opportunity for physical and mental growth before assuming wage-earning responsibilities. We have at all times that boys and girls have such protection until 18 years of age. The proper system of public education it, we maintain, development of each individual for satisfaction in personal living and for effectiveness as a citizen in a democracy. The heart of training for citizenship is understanding of our economic, social and political institutions—our only guarantee of maintenance of democratic institutions.

Local Control Is Essential

"The United States in its development has been a land of opportunity for workers and the A. F. of L. wants to retain it a land of equal opportunity for all citizens. We believe that the very existence of democracy depends on educational opportunities for all citizens.

"Control over schools and educational policies should be in the hands of those immediately concerned, exercised through the local government. The American Federation of Labor believes that only those who live in the community pay the taxes should have the right to make policies will provide equal educational opportunities or the kind of training suited to the life of various communities.

Federal Grants Are Necessary

"The American Federation of Labor was among the first to ask for Federal aid to equalize educational opportunities for the citizens of all sections of the country. We well know that income in the Southern States averaged about one-half as much as income in the United States as a whole.

"Only Federal grants can overcome existing obstacles in those areas where average incomes are lowest. With this fundamental thesis the American Federation of Labor has full accord. We are equally convinced that Federal grants should in no way interfere with local administration of local educational policies.

"It is our belief that the taxes used as a basis for making grants to States should be collected on an equitable basis. Federal funds granted according to need, with local determination of educational standards, the Federal Office of Education could through the administration use of State reporting and accounting, exercise a leadership to raise educational standards generally.

"In any such large program of Federal aid to public education the administration believes there should be a General Advisory Committee to assist the Commissioner of Education in carrying out the functions vested in him. Such a provision is in conformity with our local public school practices that school policies should be formulated by citizens.

"Finally, we believe that any Federal aid program should be administered especially so that policies may be reconsidered in the light of experience and changing circumstances.

Public Funds for Adult Education

"Expanding our program of public education, the Federation has repeatedly urged the use of public funds for adult education. We believe that the very perpetuation of democracy depends upon the widespread education of youth and adults alike. Education does not end with the classroom or the school teacher but should continue throughout life.

"Last, but not least, the American Federation of Labor believes in academic freedom for teaching and research and holds that freedom is the final goal of all social policies. Freedom has continued to exist only as it begets responsibility in those who exercise it."

Significant Trends in Labor Movement

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Recent events in the labor movement of the United States indicate significant tendencies.

In Detroit, a considerable fraction of the Automobile Workers Union has withdrawn from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and set up an independent union.

In Memphis, Tenn., the president and secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union announced the withdrawal of that organization from the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, an affiliate of the C. I. O., because democratic control and dictatorial procedure were included among the reasons for the withdrawal.

In Nanticoke, Pa., 800 members of Local 846 of the United Mine Workers of America voted to withdraw from the Congress of Industrial Organizations union and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

In Chicago, Illinois, the Hershey Chocolate Corporation voted overwhelmingly for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as their collective bargaining agent. The balloting was held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board. Results showed the A. F. of L. union polled 1,125 votes against 735 for the C. I. O. United Chocolate Workers.

In New York, N. Y., the joint board of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America voted to sever its affiliation with the C. I. O. and return to the American Federation of Labor.

These events speak for themselves.

Grain Processors National Convention To Open in Battle Creek on March 24

Plans For International Union in 1940 Will Be Considered at Meeting in City Famous For Its Cereal Products.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The first constitutional convention of the National Federation of Grain Processors Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will be held in Battle Creek, Mich., on Friday, March 24, Meyer L. Lewis, president of the organization, announced here. The convention will continue through March 25 and 26.

Pointing out that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor would undoubtedly grant an A. F. of L. international union charter to the workers in the grain processing industry in 1940 if the recent growth of the federal labor unions composing the council continues, Mr. Lewis said that the most important work for the representatives of the workers in the flour milling, corn processing, cereal milling, feed milling, rice milling and allied industries at the convention will be formulating the necessary steps for the organization of the national charter one year hence.

"Elaborate arrangements," Mr. Lewis said, "are being made to have present the delegates with a complete program of the grain processing industry. Available speakers representing every phase of business life as well as the labor movement.

"A mass meeting in the Kellogg Auditorium on Friday night, March 24, is expected to bring to Battle Creek the outstanding heads of the labor movement of America. Invitations have been sent to President William Green, Secretary Morrison, I. M. Ornburn, head of the Union Label Trades Department; Joseph A. Padway, Chief Counsel of the American Federation of Labor; Governor Fitzgerald of Michigan, the Mayor of Battle Creek, and leaders representing the State Federation of Labor and the central labor bodies.

"Delegates are expected from every section of the country. It is also anticipated that this convention will be the beginning of a most dynamic movement.

"Formulating a constitution for a grain processing workers union is the most important step in the building of any labor organization.

"The convention will adopt a constitution to govern the workers in the grain processing industry who affix themselves with the American Federation of Labor and it is hoped that delegates will be prepared to participate in the establishing of a most dynamic set of organized rules and regulations."

STRIKE WON BY PORT HURON HOTEL WORKERS

Closed Shop and Shorter Work Week Secured For Employes of Hotel Harrington Following Two-Day Walkout.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Port Huron, Michigan.—Organized labor in Port Huron has stated over the agreement negotiated by officials of Local 758 with the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, with the management of the Hotel Harrington providing wage increases and a shorter work week, it was announced by officials of the American Federation of Labor.

The one-year agreement supplanted a tentative offer set up to create a truce during the strike.

The contract for a closed union shop, seniority rights, a 45-hour work week for women and a 54-hour work week for men, an increase in wages, a board of arbitration to settle future grievances, a provision that all hotel and union dues, no discrimination against employes because of present and past payment of wages to employes while they were on strike.

John A. Anderson, president and manager of the Hotel Harrington, signed for management for the hotel.

Union officials who signed the agreement were Bert A. Parks, secretary of the Port Huron Trades & Labor council; Ernest Bowen, Local 758 president; Louis J. Hart, AFL organizer, and Clair Chatfield, representative of the International union of Bartenders and Waitresses.

"We have never known how the hotel employes felt toward a union," Mr. Anderson said. "Through the strike, however, a good indication of their feelings and I was perfectly willing to give them every fair to everyone. We will try to carry the agreement out in the spirit of fairness and justice."

Mr. Paulsen was very well pleased with the agreement. "Everything went in perfect harmony," he said. "We believe we have been treated fairly and we believe we have treated the hotel fairly."

G. J. SCHNEIDER, PAPER MAKERS' OFFICIAL, DIES

Passes Away at Toledo, Ohio; Served Many Years in House of Representatives.

Toledo, Ohio (AFLWNS).—George J. Schneider of Appleton, Wisconsin, a former member of Congress from the Eighth District, died in a Toledo hotel here on March 12. His age was 61.

His death came after a night session of the convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, which had been attended by President of the Brotherhood for 23 years.

Mr. Schneider was born in Little Chute, Wis., on October 30, 1877. He learned the trade of paper in Appleton schools and was a paper maker by trade. He was a member of the Appleton Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Active in the service of congressional activity, Mr. Schneider was a supporter of labor legislation. He was a member of the 63rd Congress, serving on the Mines and Mining, Invalid Pensions and Printing.

He represented the Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin from 1913 to 1933 and again from 1935 to 1939.

Mr. Schneider is survived by a brother and a sister (of Appleton, Wis. The body was taken to Appleton for burial.

STEEL FIRMS LOSE SUIT TO BAR 62½ CENT PAY

(Continued from Page 1)

industry and to require plants in that industry to enter contracts with the government to pay at least that wage.

The Walsh-Healey Act fixed the minimum wage in the steel industry at 62½ cents an hour for the entire South to 62½ cents in the East and Middle West.

The seven independents which brought the action were the Carpenter Steel Company, of Coatesville, Pa.; the Alan Wood Steel Company, of Conshohocken, Pa.; the Eastern Stainless Steel Company, of Chester, Pa.; the Central Iron and Steel Company, of Harrisburg, Pa.; the Susquehanna Steel Corporation, of Harrisburg, Pa.; the Vanadium Alloys Steel Company, of Colgate, Md., and the Atlantic Steel Company, of Atlanta, Ga.

The injunction proceedings resulted from refusal of the Secretary of Labor to grant a postponement until April 2 of her determination of new wage rates of 62½ cents an hour in the steel industry over an area reaching from the Iowa state line to the Atlantic coast and from Maine to Kentucky. Small Eastern steel producers complained that the new minimum goes into effect as scheduled it would force them to close shops throughout their plants to the levels of the Pittsburgh-Chicago competitors, whose rates are not increased, and will force many independents out of business, paving the way for a monopoly among the three or four big companies in the East.

(From March 18 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

TENANT FARMERS QUIT C. I. O. CANNERY UNION

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Butler, president, and H. L. Mitchell, secretary, of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, announced the withdrawal of that organization from the "Communist-controlled United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America," an affiliate of John L. Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations. The withdrawal was ordered by the executive committee of the S. T. F. U. following a referendum vote among the 25,000 members with 100 locals in the Southern States.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Mitchell charged Donald Henderson, president of the C. I. O. affiliate, with using "Red" and subversive methods in an attempt to set up a dual organization. In addition, the Tenant Farmers Union executive board accused directly for the Communist Party in its efforts to split the Tenant Farmers Union.

resenting the State Federation of Labor and the central body.

"Delegates are expected from every section of the country. It is also anticipated that this convention will be the beginning of a most dynamic movement.

"Formulating a constitution for a grain processing workers union is the most important step in the building of any labor organization.

"The convention will adopt a constitution to govern the workers in the grain processing industry who affix themselves with the American Federation of Labor and it is hoped that delegates will be prepared to participate in the establishing of a most dynamic set of organized rules and regulations."

A. F. of L. Terms Held Logical Basis For Settling Controversy With C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

moving the one great obstacle to unity—the jurisdictional disputes that have all embittered the feud with the establishment of rival unions. It is a great obstacle today, of course, than ever. All the more reason, therefore why the current peacemakers should concentrate on it if they are in earnest in seeking a solution to their problem.

The original formula put forth by A. F. of L. spokesmen contemplated the immediate return to the Federation of the seven unions which seceded to organize the Committee for Industrial Organization and the subsequent inclusion of the new C. I. O. unions when each had come to terms with the A. F. of L. competitor. This was rejected by the C. I. O. on the ground that it would mean betrayal of the new unions. The A. F. of L. then proposed that the two unions stand aside while representative committees settled the jurisdictional disputes involving the new unions, and once that, after a satisfactory agreement had been reached the every union affiliated would come in together. The C. I. O. negotiators accepted this proposal with modified as a modus vivendi, but Mr. Lewis rose and abruptly walked out. He insisted that the A. F. of L. admit forthwith all C. I. O. unions, that matters in conflict be taken up later but that the original formula underlying that none of these unions could be suspended should it fail of an agreement with its rival. With transparent logic, the A. F. of L. representatives pointed out that such an agreement would disrupt rather than end dual unionism within the Federation, setting nothing, and the negotiations were discontinued.

It seems highly significant that Lewis should be willing now even to discuss a plan which he once tortured and which unquestionably he sought to demolish with his grandiose scheme for disputes involving the new unions, and one all-inclusive federation. • • •

Senate Committee Votes Hearings On Labor Relations Act Amendments

(Continued from Page 1)

A. F. of L. amendments, which the C. I. O. opposes, were voted down by the committee after a long discussion during the negotiations The committee decided to fix within a week the date for beginning the hearings.

In his letter to each member of the committee, Mr. Green contended that "amendments to the labor relations act are necessary regardless of the outcome of the peace negotiations."

"In behalf of the A. F. of L.," Mr. Green wrote, "I strongly urge vigorously against a postponement of a hearing on amendments introduced by Senator David I. Walsh because it is alleged that hearings of these amendments might interfere with the progress of negotiations, in response to a request by the President of the United States, to representatives of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. for the purpose of healing the breach within the labor movement.

"It is inconceivable that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor would deny the American Federation of Labor a hearing on the amendments introduced by Senator Walsh, which it approves and supports, merely because of the opposition of representatives of the C. I. O."

In addition to the A. F. of L. amendments introduced by Senator Walsh to the National Labor Relations Act, three other series of amendments are pending before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Labor Board's Long Delay in Cases Involving the A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

It was Bret Harte who said that:

"For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee is peculiar."

Bret Harte did not live to learn about the National Labor Relations Board. If he had, he would doubtless agree that the Chinese had no monopoly on ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

The Board, in giving reasons for one of its peculiar orders said.

"As a result of the filing of the charges (by a C. I. O. lawyer) the necessary investigation thereof, and the consideration of the appeal, a period of seventeen months has elapsed since the direction of election was issued and almost fifteen months since balloting was conducted.

"Because of this lapse of time, we deem it inadvisable to count these ballots and issue a certification based thereon, lest such certification misrepresent the desire of the crews employed on the vessels of the company at the present time."

To translate this order into plain language: An election was held fifteen months ago aboard the ships of the Waterman Steamship Company to determine whether the crews wanted an A. F. of L. or a C. I. O. Union. The results evidently favored A. F. of L. affiliation because a C. I. O. lawyer filed a protest. So the Board, in its usual accommodating manner (whenever C. I. O. lawyers file a protest) held up the counting of the ballots for fifteen months and finally decided not to count them at all but to give the C. I. O. boys another chance in a second election.

C. I. O. Swiping of Textile Union Funds Outlawed by Alabama Court

(Continued from Page 1)

ber necessary to secure a charter under the C. I. O. constitution, and to continue that local organization, all diversion of its funds, property and operations to the organizational purposes of the signing of agreements, etc., is without legal authority.

Financial responsibility for the restoration of funds and properties, including the cost and administration of collective bargaining agreements, is placed upon the respective agents of the C. I. O. C. from self-constituted local officers up to and including the national T. W. O. C.

Funds Will Be Transferred to A. F. of L. Union

The funds will be held by Federal Union No. 1256, chartered by the American Federation of Labor to provide Union status for the dispossessed members of the original and legal local of the United Textile Workers of America, and for the return of the Federal Union to the U. T. W. of A.

The Rhode Island decision, clarifying the national status of the U. T. W. of A. and The Anniston decision, performs the same service with respect to the local organizations, will result in the immediate institution of hundreds of suits by officials of the U. T. W. of A. in Issaquoh as the last obstacle for the complete return of the U. T. W. of A. has been removed, it is anticipated that the rapid sweep of its campaign to reorganize the United South will become a flood.

The U. T. W. of A. was represented at the trial by Charles F. Douglass of Providence, R. I., and John Busby of Birmingham, Ala., as counsel. Witnesses appeared for the U. T. W. of A. were Francis J. Gorman, national president, A. M. Fox and A. M. Tyler, W. C. Pelkey, vice president, U. T. W. of A.; Mrs. Ann Chesson, executive board member, U. T. W. of A., and Evelyn Rudd, secretary, Anniston Central Labor Union; and 21 members of Local No. 2156, of Anniston.

Joseph R. White, ex-vice president, Union status for the dispossessed members of the original and legal local of the U. T. W. of A., and other officers and members of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Local No. 2397, Issaquoh, appeared.

Judge Lamar Fields, in summing up the case, commented the points of issue in such impartial terms as to leave no reasonable room for doubt in favor of the situation of T. W. O. C. operations.

Agreement Nullification Order Affirms Labor Board's Bias Against A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C.—The recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board nullifying the closed shop agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the Kennedy Car Lining Company of Mount Vernon, Illinois, and ordering the company to bargain collectively with the American Federation of Labor union, an affiliate of the C. I. O., is regarded in informed circles as a manifestation of the Labor Board's determination to continue its maladministration of the Wagner Labor Act in accordance with its pro-C. I. O. and anti-A. F. of L. bias.

In addition to nullifying the agreement, the board ordered the company to refund to its 1,200 employes the dues checked off under the contract.

Padway Denounces Decision

The board's decision, believed by legal authorities to be wholly unwarranted by either the letter or the spirit of the Labor Relations Act, brought sharp condemnation from Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, who represented the Railway Carmen at the hearing on the case. Mr. Padway said the decision was totally unjustified, and pointed out that once more the bias of the board in favor of the C. I. O. had been calculated to provoke industrial strife.

According to Mr. Padway the contract, signed in 1937 when the employes of the company formed an independent union, was renewed on that union, he added, soon became apparent that the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union was established to replace it. Within a short time the Federal Labor Union on the recommendation of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was transferred to the Railway Carmen.

Locally strong but numerically weak C. I. O. minority called a strike at the plant, Padway said. There was an immediate rush of the employes into the Carmen's Brotherhood. Confronted with this situation the company signed a tentative agreement with the brotherhood after it had presented proof that it represented a large majority of the workers. A permanent contract was not to be negotiated for sixty days.

In the meantime a conciliator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Conciliation Service was dispatched to the scene and arranged a truce, agreed to by the company and the C. I. O. under the terms of which the company agreed to reinstate all striking employes and the Labor Board was requested to hold an election for the determination of whether the collective bargaining representative should be the Railway Carmen or the C. I. O.

Regional representatives of the Labor Board, Mr. Padway said, refused to accept the settlement and proceeded to back up C. I. O. charges against the company.

"The regional board wanted to play it waiting game, looking for the opportune time when it could maneuver the C. I. O. into a winning position," he maintained.

The closed shop agreement, Mr. Padway added, was negotiated only when the Labor Board refused to call an election.

The agreement is entirely valid, he said.